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H'd Qu'rs, Military Dist. West'n S. C. FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE. NEWBERRY, JULY 15, 1865.

GEN. ORDERS, No. 8.

I. The case of John B. Glymph, by his own statement, shows that he had a conversation with a freedman, on his plantation, about the contract, who wished to consult a United States officer to ascertain if it was correct, and so told Mr. Glymph. Glymph was indignant that the colored man should not confide in him, and, when he started for this place, seized a shot gun and deliberately fired, the contents entering the arm and back of the negro. As Glymph has been several days in jail, it is ordered that he be released on executing a bond, with sufficient security, to keep the peace and appear for trial whenever called.

II. Wm. Lemons is a clerk in a hotel at this place. Burrel Mayes, whom no one would suppose to be anything but Anglo-Saxon, has a taint of African blood. Some time ago he escaped from his master, went to Columbia, volunteered as a soldier, under the name of John Brown, in a South Carolina Regt was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, captured, sent North, and anally returned as a prisoner of war.

Lemons makes the justification for assault and requested him to take charge of his carpet bag, passing it over the counter. The the United States. next day be returned, procured his carpet bag and went on his way. By some means Lemons learned that Mayes was tainted with Af- the whole is accomplished, and nearly every rican blood; he became enraged, that a ne- obstacle removed. You have been for years gro should ask him to do any service, followed learning the folly of resistance to the Governcompetent court can punish him as he de- piness and prosperity demand it. Encour-

III. John Whitman charged by a freedwoman with beating her, was arrested, and on examnation states that he was informed the woman phains. Your own welfare depends on the was insolent to his wife, the particulars or provocation for which he did not ascertain; but he took the woman, striped her naked, wealth not increase. When you make his tied her down, and then with a leather strap condition miserable, it reacts and entails the gave 25 stripes. This is clearly a case of ashe would never have punished the woman restore his confidence. had he not supposed he had a right so to do, from the fact that Capt. Murray, of the 25th Oirio Vol., lately commanding at this place, approved contracts with the power inserted to the employer to punish, and also told them not exasperate your people. What you ask in numerous instances that they could buck and gag and tie up by the thumbs whenever necessary. This is the excuse given for many ficer and soldier will treat you kindly. In outrages committed upon the colored people in this section of the State.

That there may be no excuse for future offences, the Brev't Brig Genl. Com'dg issues fully by you meted out to a people without this Order, directed to all the districts in his command, viz: Lancaster, Fairfield, Chester, York, Union, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Pickens.

Why an officer in the United States service should approve contracts with such a dangerous delegation of power, and in addition authorize the exercise of punishment so brutal and inhuman, as seldom to be used in the army, is very remarkable. The contract said man so stupid but knows, that the lawful pun- | guaranties. ishment which slavery imposes cannot now be allowed to scourge the naked back and limbs of free men and women. Slavery and the lash are synonymous, you cannot separate one from the other in the mind of the African. Yet a girl the white person, who was of size to be are flogged some of them as they never were before. There are many persons who feel all the bitterness which the rebellion engendered, and while brooding over the mortification of defeat, loss of property, and emancipation of slaves, exhibit the cruel meanness of wreaking vengeance upon the innocent and helpless a freeman than a slave.

After the publication of this order, like of-President, consequently the abolition of sla- tually to teach the duties of freedmen. very. Such conduct you will readily see is a

are contributing not only to their own injury, but that of the entire state. By disregarding the rights of the freedmen, they contemn and despise the authority of the United States, and render necessary the presence of military power, to prevent that which they ought not | tricts in this command. te do, and to accomplish that they ought to effect. To day the spirit of rebellion with some is strong. The spirit of rebellion against the emancipation of slavery, rebellion against the rights freedom grants to all, without regard to color or rank. No one can deny that many are believing slavery will not be destroyed by a refusal of the States to amend the constitution. Many are striving to embarrass the system of free labor, with a view to show the world that slavery ought not to orders from Dep't. Head Quarters, where tesbe abolished; also to make the condition of timony of witnesses will be taken without rethe freedmen miserable, so they should gard to color. feel that their condition was preferable in slavery to freedom. Another fact is evident, that the freedmen have no confidence in their. former masters. They look upon them as those through whom for years they have been held in servitude, and who they fear would three or four places in each district, of which lose no opportunity to remand them back to

With these facts conceded, the course of the former master is plain. The dogma of State rights as you understood the fatal and bloody delusion of secession, taught from your earliest infancy; Slavery, with which you have been reared from the cradle, have, in consequence of your own acts, been forever destroyed. They are dead, with no more hope of resurrection than a separate Confederacy, buried beneath the best blood of the republic. and amidst the graves of hundreds of thousands whom the nation will mourn for years. You put in peril your own institutions and your own country to destroy this republic, and failed accept now the fruits of the rebellion, bitter though they be, and carry out the terms of your surrender and allegiance in the spirit of chivalric men. Do not, because you may be distant from a military post, visit and battery, that Mayes came into the hotel upon the harmless and unoffending negro the hostilities and resentments you feel against

However obnoxious it may be, every man is free and must be treated as such, that done Headquarters Department of the South. his there is not the shadow of an excuse for render now at the outset all prejudice his conduct he must remain in jail until a against universal liberty Your own hap- pel obedience to laws and orders and educate the resources, and the waste places will blossom once more, and grass grow green on battle as practicable: welfare of the colored race. Without his labor your fields will not be cultivated, your same upon yourself. Treat him kindly. Learn sault and battery, and would be punished as him by your acts that you consider him free such except that Mr. Whitman alleges that and desire not to enslave him again, and you

After-four years of bitter war, after you had exhausted all the resources of a mighty section, the prowess of a brave people, you ask that we may be lenient, forgiving, and will be granted. The Government of the United States, its people, its army, every ofreturn they ask that what is meted out to you who have done so much of wrong to yourselves and the republic, shall be cheerguilt, who are free because they cannot avoid it, who have not been even required to stretch forth the hand to take the proffered boon. A people faithful while you were absent in the army, neither destroying your lands, houses or family. Yet nower known to withhold aid or betray the path of the Union prisoner.

You cannot expect the sudden change in your system of labor to work smoothly at first. The negro is to be learned to discharge the duties and obligations freedom enjoins, as the punishment should be lawfui. Yet no well as a true conception of the rights it

He is to be taught that there is no immunity from labor; that in the sweat of apayment of debts, damages and costs. The dehis brow must he earn his bread. That he is not entitled to any share of his former master's land, or mules, or stock. That he has whose insolence may have been produced, as only been given the title to himself; that he sometimes it is, by violent and threatening can no more be sold on the auction block. language, or insolence if you please, from That the wife cannot be taken from his bosom, the child from his side, and sold forever from held in Mr. Whitman's left band, is tied his sight. That vagrancy, and idleness and and beat, on the supposition that it was theft will be punished by the proper authority, right, because a United States officer had because they are crimes in all regulated sodelegated such power. The colored people ciety. That while he can make contracts he are told they are free, yet under the is bound by them when made, and must fulfil shield of the United States government, they | them. That he cannot throw down the boe and abandon the crop at pleasure, but will be required faithfully to labor and obey his employer in all lawful commands, and not absent himself from his duty without permission. That he must be respectful and courteous, that insolence is no more to be tolerated from

Most of this instruction must be imperted by their former owners, how necessary that fences will be severely punished. You have they should learn to recognize the rights and sworn to sustain the proclamation of the thereby be placed in a position more effec-

Many of the freedmen are declining to sign violation of your parole, a forfeiture of yous contracts unless they can be told by proper oath. Nearly all the difficulties attending the authority they are right. The power to punimmediate emancipation of so large a class, ish reserved in some contracts, and the conand the transition from slave to free labor, tinuance of the lash, have moved their suspicould be removed entirely, or greatly mitiga- cions, and they prefer working on, leaving it is no such assistant commissioner or agent upon ted by a cheerful acquiescence on the part of to the employers to give them what they the spot, to take cognizance themselves of all the tragedy as jealousy. The husband has mysted by a cheerful acquiescence on the part of to the employers to give them what they the spot, to take cognizance themselves of all the tragedy as jealousy. The husband has mysted by a cheerful acquiescence on the part of to the employers to give them what they the spot, to take cognizance themselves of all the tragedy as jealousy. The husband has mysted by a cheerful acquiescence on the part of to the employers to give them what they the spot, to take cognizance themselves of all the tragedy as jealousy. The husband has mysted by a cheerful acquiescence on the part of the tragedy as jealousy. The husband has mysted by a cheerful acquiescence of all the tragedy as jealousy.

Some very foolish, if not very wicked men they will sign away some of their liberty. After consultation with citizens of this section, it is proposed to form a basis of remuneration, in a general order, which will be just to all, to apply where no contract has been made, and which will extend to all the dis-

> The many good citizens who are contribu-ting, by word and deed, to have accepted the new order of affairs, will deserve well of their State, if they can so mould public sentiment, that the same spirit which le I to rebellion, four years ago may now be powerless to embar-. rass their communities by hwarting the design of the government.

Courts will soor be established in every district within this or mand, as directed by

In order to assist this section of the Stateto the extent of his power, with a view of more fully explaining to all, the planters and freedmen, the nature of their rights and duties, the Brey't Brig. Genl. Courag, will designate public notice will be given, where he will meet the inhabitants, and save many the necessity of a long ride to the Court House town of the District. Planters are under arrest. They participated in a recent disrequested to inform the freedmen of the turbance which led to this result: time and object of the meeting, and encourage them to be present, so their obligations may be explained; and misconception, as to liberty beyond the law, may be corrected.

The clause inserted in former contracts delegating the power to punish, is hereby de-

clared null and void. The laws of this State in regard to the distillation of liquors will be enforced. Only distilled. The sale of liquers will be regula- the subordinate, would be charged, ted as your State laws provide. Hereafter none will be soid except by permission of commanding officers of sub districts.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK. HENRI B. LOOMIS. 1st Lt. & Adj't: 56th N. Y. V., A.D.C., and

HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 27, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS,)

With a view to establish and preserve good order, settle disputes, encourage maustry, compoor, the following rules and regulations are age the system of free labor. Develop its hereby established, and will be put in operation throughout this Department with as little delay

> 1. District Commanders will divide their commands into sub-districts of snitable size, each comprising one or more counties, parishes or congressional districts. To each sub-district they will assign a commanding officer, (with a suitable number of troops) an Assistant Provost Marshall and an Assistant Provost Judge. A permanent Provost Guard will be placed under the immediate orders of the Assistant Provost Marshal.

> II. Within each sub-district Superior Provost Courts, and Circuit Provost Courts, composed of not more than three members each-shall be held at stated times and places. The superior and circuit provost courts to have concurrent jurisdiction over all cases as hereinafter specified that can be properly tried before them.

> III. The Superior Provost Court will habitually hold its sessions at sub-district headquarters, and will be presided over by the Assistant Provost Judge, who may associate with him, one or two respectable loval citizens, giving the preference to local magistrates, other things being equal.

> IV. Circuit Provost Courts shall be held at important points and at stated times, within the snb-district, and shall be presided over by one of the members of the Superior Provost Court, designated by the sub-district commander for that purpose. The president of the Circuit Provost Court may associate with him one or two loyal citizens or magistrates.

> V. The courts above named shall have power to try all cases between citizens, and between citizens and soldiers, and all crimes and all violations of military orders and the laws of the United States which do not come within the jurisdiction of a court martial, and to issue the usual process for the attendance of witnesses, and decrees for the possession of property, and for the crees will go only to the right of possession and not of property. They may impose fines not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$160,) and imprison not exceeding two months. Offences by citizens requiring a severer punishment, will be tried by a military commission. They will appoint their clerks and other officers, and shall keep a record of their proceedings subject to the revision of sub district and higher commanders, and will adopt rules and forms of procedure, which shall be as simple as possible. Citizen members of courts may be allowed three dollars for each says attendance. The fees charged will be merely sufficient to pay all expenses:

VI. Appeals from the Provost Courts will be had to the sub-district and district commanders, under such rules and on such terms as the district commanders may provide.

VII. All parties to suits before the Superior or Circuis Provest Courts may employ counsel. But all persons bringing suit or appearing as counsel before said courts, as well as the citizen members of said courts, will be required to give proof that they have taken the oath of allegiance.

VIH. It is the duty of the military authorities throughout this Department, when called upon to do so, to aid the assistant commissioners and agents of the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands," in the execution of duties under the laws of the United States and issued in accordance therewith; and, when there

such violation may be tried before the courts hereinabove authorized. . IX. All cases properly coming within the jurisdiction of these courts will be brought to trial promptly, and all unnecessary arrests of citizens

will be avoided. X. The existence of the courts hereinabove authorized, will couse whenever and wherever, the functions of the officers of the civil laws are restored to operation by proper authority.

XI. District and sub-district commanders are directed to provide, whenever practicable, for the ducation of the children of the peor within their commands, and for that purpose they are authorized to detail regimental chaplains and non-commissioned officers and privates for teachers.

The education of the children of Refugees and Freedmen will be relinquished into the hands of the assistant commissioners and agents of the Freedmen's Bareau, wh never they are in readiness to take charge of the same. By Command of M Jor General Q. A. GILLMORE,

W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant General. OFFICIAL: July 19 16

The Zonaves and the Late Disturbance.

The Charleston Courier of the 18th inst. says The 165 Reg. N. Y. Vol. (Duryea's Zonaves,) were, because of an unbecoming if not mutinous spirit of insubordination, disarmed and placed

Gen. Gilmore issued a peremptory order which was read by Gen. Hatch to the Colonel of the Zouaves, and the colors demanded. He refused to give them up and was arrested. The order was then made known to the second officer, and a similar demand made. The officer at first gave a flat fusal To this Gen. Hatch explained to him the consequences of his refusal, and defined the difference: between disobedience to orders, of which his superior officer, the Colonel, fruits in their season, and not cereals, can be had been guilty, and mutiny, with which he, as

The offiger, after this explanation, promised to deliver the colors. The guard was formed and marched to the boat, but upon reaching it were found to be in possession of the staffs and rubber, but no colors. The ruse did not succeed. On its discovery, Gen. Bennett was ordered by Gen. Hatch to take a detachment of the 47th Pensylvania Regiment and disarm the whole Zouave Regiment. - The Regiment was marched into Fort Wagner, the guns having been previously loaded with grape and canister, and trained on the parade ground. The parapet was manned by the 47th Penusylvania Regiment and a deorders were in the case of any resistance to fire on the mutinous troops.

The Zonaves seeing all further opposition useless, quietly stacked their arms and marched out of the fort. The officers and men were marched under guard, on board a steamer, which conveyed them to Fort, Sumter, there to expiate, under a broiling sun, the crime of resistance to constituted authority.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.-Under the Government of the United States, by an act of Congress passed in 1862, no man can held office save be take the following oath: I, ____, do solemnly swear, (or affirm)

that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that Ihave neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended, authority, in armed hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimicable thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and alleglance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to other penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office. and rendered incapable forever after of holding. any office or place under the United States. . Approved July 2, 1862.

GREAT FIRE IN N. Y .- BARNUE'S MUSEUM DE-STROYER. - A disastrous conflagration occurred in N. York on the 13th inst. Barnum's museum was nearly consumed, together with a number of other buildings. Total loss estimate 2,000,600. The New Yor: Herald office, together with its types and presses, reported as destroyed by the fire, is not credited. Barnum's losses are very neavy and well-nigh irreparable. - He has recently encountered great expense in preparing for the gorgeous spectacular pantomimes of the Green Monster or the Whit Knight and Giant Warrior. All the new and splendid seenery costumes, etc., were destroyed. The two living white whales, captured and brought to NewYork from the coast of Labrador, and exhibited in a another half a million will represent those mammoth glass tank, were burnt. A living who are maimed or diseased for life. mammoth glass tank, were burnt. A living alligator, twenty feet long, his vast collection of fish, bimls, flowers, etc., were also burnt. His many wax figures, living offers, -eals, menagerie many wax ngures, nving orters, cais, menagerie of living animals, monster python, and a thou, you kill, they kill. sand other curiosities were all swallowed up the devening element. The fat woman, in mountain of flesh, | was saved with gent difficulty. The fire is believed to have occurred from chemical experiments.

DESPONATE -ASSAULT OF A JEALOUS WIFE .- A elegram from Chicago, dated July 12, says:

A horrible tragedy occurred on Dearborn st. vesterday afternoon, in which Mrs. Mathias Trehune, wife of a respectable mechanic, attacked Miss Amelia Brasted with a knife, cutting her in the orders of the commissioner of said Bureau the face and neck six times, destroying her left eye, piercing her wind pipe, and inflicting wounds which will probably prove fatal. The cause of

THE FORTRESS MONROE PRISONERS .- C. C. Glay has been taken sick; his imprisonment is evidently telling on his health. He is suffering from no particular disease, but is laboring under general physical prostration or debility.

Jeff. Davis is actually becoming robust; he is heavier now than on the day of his capture. He is ever ready to talk, though no answer is vouchsafed him. He has prese sed Dr. Craven, with his elegant meerschaum; it is of the amber stem. The few officers who have seen this pipe, are in ecstacies over it. The amber stem, pure, solid amber, elicits rhapsodical encomiums from the military pipe connoisseurs. The stem alone is said by those who ought to know; educated pipe devotees, to be worth fifty dollars, lawful currency of the United States. And the bowl, the turbaned Zouave's head, the same authorities pronounced beautifully unique, though not so valuable as the stem, in a greenback point of view. Albeit Jeff. has donated his pipe, he has not given up smoking by any means. He stipulated with Dr. Craven, when he presented him the amber stemmed meerschaum, to give him a long stemmed pipe in return. This the doctor

John Mitchell is gloomy and morose. He does not endeavor to break the imposed silence. He puffs in reticence, scowling fiercely on his guards, who, of course, never break the silonce. John is becoming misanthropical. Davis does not know of Mitchell's imprisonment.

SUMMER IN AUSTRALIA .- The Australian summer, which is now over, has been the warmest on record. February 27, which would about correspond in point of season with the same date in our August, has this year earned the name of "Black Monday," from the fearful devastation caused by the heat. Throughout the colony of Victoria the thermometer stood at 98 to 196 degrees in the shade, the atmosphere was loaded with dust, and a not wind swept over the land, carrying destruction with it. Fires burst out simultaneously over hundreds of miles; forests were reduced to ashes, crops and grass destroyed and houses burned. The damage is estimated between two and three hundred thousand pounds sterling, without taking into account the timber consumed. The Victoria Parliament has voted £50,000 as a partial relief to the sufferers,

The New York World estimates the total exceptions to the President's amnesty proclamation at from 200,000 to 260,000 men, divided as fol lows: Perhaps above the tank of colonel, 400 raiders from canada, 2,000; privateersmen, 3,500; volunteer rebels worth above \$20,000, 00,000, roseign agents or repet government, 200; rebel naval officers, 160; disloyal jurists, co ; seconding Congressmen, 149 ; old army offirs. 136; persons who maitreated prisoners 300; governers of rebel States, 19; Northern men in rebel cuploy, 400; soldlers in rebel army from border States not seceded, 50,000; in Northern prisons at tle current time, 28,000 ; those who have taken the oath and broken it,

New Discovery .- It is stated, as a new discovery, that wonderful effects may be obtained by watering fruit trees and vegetables with a solution sulphat of iron. Under this system beans will grow to nearly double the size, and acquire a much more savory taste. The pear seems to be particularly well adapted for this treatment. Old nails thrown into water and left to rust will impart to it all the necessary qualities for forcing vegetation as described.

Mr. Morris, one day asked his lawyer how an heiress might be caried off. You cannot do it with safety, said the adviser; but I will tell you what you may do. Let her mount a horse and hold a bridle-whip; do you then mount behind her, and you are safe, for she runs away with you. The next day tae lawver found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

The Empress Eugenie, will it is said, appear at the next ball of the Tuilleries in a dress of w manufacture; a pattern of which was sent by a maker at Lyons; and which has had immense success. It is made of silk and silver; the reflection of which are so splendid and the shades so soft that the general aspect resembles the effects of the moon on the water of a lake.

An unsophisticated countryman, the other day, coming to Washington, saw a military officer, followed at a respectable distance by two orderlies, in full gallop. Good gracious !" said he, haven't they caught him yet? I was in about three weeks ago, and they was a runnin' after

A Missouri paper says there is a young la-dy in Henry County, in that State, not yet sixteen who is this year cultivating sixteen acres of corn. She does all the necessary work, including plowing. She has undertaken this piece of work to obtain money with which to educate herself.

The deaths by the war are estimated at half a million in round numbers. Perhaps

Carlyle says that every battle is a bloody conjugation: 'I kill, thou killest, he kills, we kill

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper, but he is more happy who can suit his temper to circumstances...

Mrs. Kays, of North Carolina gave birth to twins on the Dauville (Va.) cars on just Sazur-

A young lady refused to join a picnic party because there was a law against, bushwhack-

Marie Automette's work table seld in Paris recently for twelve thousand dollars.

Rev. E. A. Bolles has been appointed Bible Agent for this State and Georgia: